

**Travis County
Fire Marshal's Office
Case #11-22090
Steiner Ranch Wildland
Fire
9/4/2011**

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This report reflects the work and findings of the Travis County Fire Marshal's Office Fire Investigative Team. The Fire Investigative Team for this specific fire was made up of the following:

- Anthony Callaway (FM #2)
- Tate Markey (FM #3)
- Kirk Anthony (FM #4)
- Mike Slaughter (FM #5)
- Daniel Berger (FM #6)
- Janie Brooks (FM #7)

SYNOPSIS

On September 4, 2011, Travis County and immediate surrounding counties experienced several large scale wildland fires. The following wildland fires occurred in Travis County on September 4, 2011:

- 11:00 AM- Pfluger Street Fire (ESD #2)
- 12:10 PM- Hodde Lane Fire (ESD #2)
- 2:15 PM- Pedernales Fire (ESD #8)
- 3:06 PM- Pigeon Ford Fire (ESD #2)
- 3:58 PM- Steiner Ranch Fire (ESD #6)
- 5:12 PM- David Moore Fire (AFD)

Neighboring Counties were simultaneously experiencing large scale wildland fires. Bastrop had two separate wildland fires that combined to burn approximately 34,000 acres and destroy over 1,500 structures. The City of Leander in Williamson County experienced a wildland fire adjacent to a heavily populated neighborhood.

On September 4, 2011, a wildfire occurred in the southwest portion of unincorporated Travis County. Travis County Fire Marshal's Office Investigators, utilizing burn pattern indicators and witness statements, determined the area of origin to be located on an undeveloped residential lot. Unfortunately, due to both high winds and extreme drought conditions, the fire quickly extended, spreading from the original area of origin to the Steiner Ranch subdivision.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

The Austin/Travis County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was opened at approximately 3:30 PM on Sunday, September 4, 2011, at the request of the County Resource Coordinator and Austin Fire Department in response to the number and size of local fires. Investigator Callaway

responded to the EOC as a representative of the Travis County Fire Marshal's Office. Upon being briefed on the fire details, Investigator Callaway dispatched Investigator Berger to the Pedernales Fire Scene Incident Command and Investigator Brooks to the Steiner Ranch Fire Scene Incident Command to begin the investigation of the origin and cause of each fire. Investigator Callaway was able to communicate with ESD #2 fire prevention personnel in reference to the origin and cause of the fires in the Pflugerville area.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE FACTORS

Travis County had been experiencing a drought for a significant period leading up to the time of the fire. According to the U.S. Drought monitor, Travis County fell within the "Exceptional Drought" category.

According to the U.S. Forestry Service, John L. Keetch and George Bryam designed a drought index specifically for fire potential assessment. It is a number representing the net effect of evapotranspiration and precipitation in producing cumulative moisture deficiency in deep duff and upper soil layers. It is a continuous index, relating to the flammability of organic material in the ground. The KBDI attempts to measure the amount of precipitation necessary to return the soil to full field capacity. It is a closed system ranging from 0 to 800 units and represents a moisture regime from 0 to 8 inches of water through the soil layer. At 8 inches of water, the KBDI assumes saturation. Zero is the point of no moisture deficiency and 800 is the maximum drought that is possible. At any point along the scale, the index number indicates the amount of net rainfall that is required to reduce the index to zero, or saturation.

The U.S. Forestry Service and Texas Forestry Service states on the Texas Interagency Coordination Center website that when the KBDI falls within the range of 600 – 800, it is often associated with a more severe drought with increased wildfire occurrence. Intense, deep-burning fires with significant downwind spotting can be expected. Live fuels can also be expected to burn actively at these levels. On the day of the fire, the Keetch-Byram Drought Index for Travis County ranged from a low of 760 in portions of the county to a high of 790 with a county average KBDI of 782.

On September 4, 2011, a Red Flag Warning had been issued for Central Texas due to a dry front moving through the area from the north. Wind speeds were 25 – 30 miles per hour with wind gusts ranging above 40 miles per hour. The relative humidity was below 20 percent and the temperatures were climbing through the high 90s by early afternoon.

The weather station located in the area and identified as KTXHUDS02 recorded the following on the day of the fire:

Temperature: High-102 F Low-77 F

Relative Humidity: High-48% Low-19%

Wind Speed: High-33.6 mph North

At the time the fire was reported, the following data was recorded:

Temperature: 96.8 F

Relative Humidity: 20%

Wind Speed: 19.6- 32.2 mph North to Northeast

It must be noted that the wind direction somewhat varied between North, Northeast and Northwest during the initial course of the fire due to the radical terrain and drastic changes in direction of slope coupled with significant wind speed both constant and gusting.

Once the fire jumped across FM 620, the fire followed somewhat of the bottom of the canyon land surface.

PRELIMINARY ORIGIN & CAUSE DETERMINATION

The initial origin was determined to be on an undeveloped residential lot identified as Lot #44 accessed off of Mansfield Drive in Travis County Texas 78669. The lot was situated between two occupied residential structures. When Investigators examined the scene, it was discovered that there was unusual electrical damage on electrical lines above the approximate area of origin. The electrical overhead lines appeared to have thermal damage along with possibly mechanical impact damage. Investigators examined and documented the scene in a systematic manner. Investigators analyzed burn patterns and searched for potential ignition sources in and around the area of origin. The electrical pole securing the overhead electrical line in question was identified as: Pole number- 315210. The electrical distribution line in question was determined to be owned and operated by Austin Energy Utility Company.

Macro scale indicators within the area of origin indicate the fire moving from near the curb at Mansfield Drive traveling south and west as indicated by angle of char on large brush with foliage freeze point back to fire's origin and show the direction of movement to the Southwest. Another micro indicator, a rock in the area of origin had all fine fuels consumed with the exception of the Southwest side where a small accumulation of leaves and grasses survived which was protected during the fire indicating the fire moving from Northeast to Southwest. The fire moved to the back of the lot and met FM 620 at which point the wind carried embers across the roadway and spread the fire.

FUELS & TOPOGRAPHY

The Steiner Ranch fire was located at the same elevation of Mansfield Dam and .75 miles to the West. Farm to Market road 620 ran parallel to this location on an East to West axis. Almost immediately after exiting the area of origin, topography begins to drop in elevation creating valleys. The vegetation was made up of Live Oak, Post Oak, Elm, Mesquite and Cedar trees, tree seedlings, small saplings, low brush, various grasses, weeds and cactus. Due to a record drought and heat wave during the summer months leading up to the fire, numerous Cedar trees in the area had died and a large number of hardwood trees had shed their leaves adding to the already cured fine fuels from grasses and weeds.

INTERVIEWS

On 09/04/2011, Investigator Brooks spoke with initial Lake Travis Fire Rescue (ESD #6) personnel in reference to where they believed the fire originated.

On 09/06/2012, Investigator Brooks conducted a non-custodial voluntary interview with:

Clifton Craddock

DOB [REDACTED]

Mr. Craddock resides at 13003 Mansfield Drive, adjacent to the property in question. Mr. Craddock stated that he awoke to fire and smoke coming from the field (property) next door and immediately called 9-1-1. Mr. Craddock described the location of the fire in the front center of the property near a dirt pile. (Refer to digital audio recording of interview). Mr. Craddock stated that he recorded a video of the fire on his cell phone. Investigator Brooks escorted Mr. Craddock to a local AT&T store where the video was removed and placed on an external hard drive. The video reflects the fire developing in size and moving from the front portion of the undeveloped property towards the middle of the property in question in a Southern direction.

On 09/06/2012, Investigator Callaway directed Investigator Brooks to go to the Marshall Ford Corner Store located East of the fire scene to check for and obtain any potential video surveillance footage. Investigator Brooks initially spoke with an employee of the Corner Store named Top Dangi and determined there was potentially surveillance video footage showing portions of the exterior of the store during the fire. Investigator Brooks later met with the owner of the Corner Store identified as Mr. Harshad Patel. Mr. Patel was able to review the store's surveillance footage with Investigator Brooks. Investigator Brooks requested a copy of the video footage.

On 09/06/2012, Investigator Brooks conducted a non-custodial voluntary interview with:

Keith Downing

DOB: [REDACTED]

Mr. Downing resides at 13101 Mansfield Drive, immediately adjacent on the Westside of the property in question. Mr. Downing awoke to his dog barking. Mr. Downing stated that he looked out the window and saw black smoke in his backyard. Upon further investigation, he discovered the fire was in the center of the property next his house. He was unable to see the front of the property in question due to the overall amount of smoke. Mr. Downing described taking his water hose to extinguish the fire in his backyard. He immediately went inside where he placed his dog and personal items in his car. When he traveled to the front of the property, he described the fire being throughout the entire field (property) next door. During the interview, Mr. Downing mentioned ordering food that he had delivered just before 2:00 PM. (Refer digital audio recording of interview).

Investigator Brooks conducted a voluntary interview with food delivery man identified as:

Mike McMonagle

(512) 785-0978

Mr. McMonagle works as a delivery driver for Hunan Riverplace. McMonagle verified that Mr. Downing called placed an order for delivery (ticket #23) at 1:49 PM on 09/04/2011. Mr. McMonagle recalls delivering the food to 13101 Mansfield Drive and did not see any activity on the empty lot next door. Mr. McMonagle called the restaurant immediately upon delivering the food at 2:17 PM.

Investigators conducted a voluntary interview with a potential witness identified as:

Peter Federlin

DOB: [REDACTED]

(512) 627-2436

Mr. Federlin stated that he and his wife were driving on FM 620 when they noticed the fire at approximately 3:30-3:35 PM. They witnessed the fire in the field (Lot #44) and the fire had not yet reached the back of the property. They noticed three men standing in the field next to the fire.

Investigators conducted a voluntary interview with a potential witness identified as:

Jimmy Sanchez

(512) 788-3836

Mr. Sanchez witnessed the fire jump across FM 620 from the undeveloped lot towards Steiner Ranch Neighborhood.

On 09/08/2012, Investigator Callaway received information from Fire Personnel of Lake Travis Fire & Rescue of a potential witness to the initial fire. The individual was identified as:

Joanna Stater

Mobile Phone: (414) 602-1199

Investigator Callaway conducted a voluntary interview with Ms. Stater by phone. Ms. Stater stated that on Sunday September 4, 2011 she and her husband left their residence at 1217 Hosbback Hollow at approximately 3:58 PM, traveling westbound on FM 620 from the neighborhood Steiner Ranch to a friend's BBQ. Ms. Stater noticed a fire on a vacant lot on the Northside of FM 620 across from Steiner Ranch. She immediately contacted 9-1-1 and reported the sighting. Ms. Stater speculated on potential causes, but did not have direct knowledge and it was determined that from her vantage point, she did not see any potential ignition source.

Investigators conducted a voluntary interview with potential witness identified as:

Michelle Garlington

(512) 567-9240

Ms. Garlington placed the initial fire on the empty lot in question and had no other new information.

On 09/07/2011, Investigator Callaway coordinated with representatives of Austin Energy in reference to the potential electrical lines in question.

On 10/27/2011 Investigator Anthony and Investigator Berger canvassed Mansfield Circle and Mansfield Drive. Mansfield Drive is a dead end road and provides access to the vacant lot where the Steiner Ranch Wildland Fire began. Mansfield Circle runs off of Mansfield Drive.

Many of the residents who live off of these two streets were not home. In the majority of cases, Investigators simply left my business card on the front door. Investigators did make contact with several residents, however.

Patricia Porter (512-797-4531) lives at 13204 Mansfield Drive and stated that she did not see anything suspicious in the area of origin on the day of the incidents. She did add that the people who rent the house at 13003 Mansfield Drive are often outside smoking cigarettes.

Adrina Opitz (512-266-2880) lives at 13214 Mansfield Drive. She stated she saw the fire jump from the vacant lot off of Mansfield Drive to an area across 620. She estimated the flames to be 30-40 ft.

The residents at 13211 Mansfield Drive did not see anything suspicious on the day of the incident. They did add that they have complained several times to various agencies about the people who rent 13003 Mansfield Drive. The residence is known to sell fireworks and several of the neighbors do not understand how that is legal. The homeowner of 13211 Mansfield Drive was visibly agitated when discussing this issue. He advised investigators that many of the homeowners on Mansfield Drive meet regularly to discuss neighborhood issues and that the house at 13003 Mansfield Drive is commonly discussed in these meetings. Investigators left a business card and advised the owner to call me when he knows the date of the next homeowner's meeting.

Ken Wiley (214-707-8309) lives at 13301 Mansfield Drive. He stated that there have been many complaints made against the people who live at 13003 Mansfield Drive. Ken stated that the homeowner's meeting was scheduled for that evening (10/27/2011) at 7:00PM. He asked if Investigators could be there to answer some questions about the fire. Investigator Berger advised him that he would not be able to attend on such short notice. He understood and asked if our office could attend the following meeting. Investigator Berger advised Fire Marshal Hershel Lee of the situation and he agreed that it would be appropriate to send a representative. Later on this date, Investigator Berger spoke with Ken and got the information for the next homeowner's meeting. It was scheduled for 11/10/2011 at 7:00PM.

On 11/10/2011, Investigators Anthony and Berger attended the Mansfield Drive homeowners association meeting on this date. The event was held at 7:00PM, at a residence located at:

13113 Mansfield Drive

Austin, Texas 78732

Investigators discussed the process of fire investigations and provided information on the ways weather can affect fire conditions. Investigators also discussed wildland/urban interface safety concepts. After Investigators presented the information, many of the citizens had questions concerning what they referred to as the "Yellow House" adjacent to the lot where the Steiner Ranch fire originated. They had several issues concerning the property, including the use of the property as a commercial business and the general maintenance of the structure. Many of the complaints were civil in nature. Some members were concerned about the occupants of the "Yellow House" selling fireworks out of the residence and burning brush. Investigators advised the homeowners that the local fire department (Lake Travis Fire Rescue - ESD#6) had fire code authority while Travis County Fire Marshal's Office retained fire investigation authority. Investigators provided contact information for the Fire Prevention Division of ESD#6 and answered other questions/concerns.

9-1-1 CALL DETAILS

Investigators obtained and analyzed 9-1-1 recordings stored by both Austin Fire Department Emergency Dispatch and the Travis County Sheriff's Department Dispatch.

CONSENT TO SEARCH

The origin of the fire was determined to be on private property. The initial site visit was conducted under exigent circumstances.

The owner of for the property in question was identified as a Mr. Steve Spada. Mr. Spada's primary residence was determined to be located at 4707 Westslope Circle in Travis County. Investigators obtained consent to search both verbally and in writing from the property owner for all subsequent site visits.

SITE VISITS

On 09/04/2011, fire personnel escorted Investigators Brooks from the Steiner Ranch Incident Command to 13003 Mansfield Drive. Investigator Brooks was unable to thoroughly investigate the scene due to the overall totality of the ongoing fire conditions and lighting.

On 09/05/2011, Investigator Callaway assigned Investigator Slaughter and Investigator Brooks to process the fire scene located at 13003 Mansfield Drive in a complete and systematic manner in an attempt to determine the origin and cause of the fire. While processing the scene, Investigator Slaughter noticed potential damage to the overhead electrical power lines that ran across the fire scene they were processing. Austin Energy Utility Service arrived on scene with a bucket truck shortly after the line damage discovery. Austin Energy Utility Service truck operator coordinated with Investigator Brooks to take elevated photographs of the power lines.

Investigator Slaughter contacted Investigator Callaway with their preliminary findings. Investigator Callaway assigned Investigator Anthony to the scene to document the lines in question with a high magnification, telescoping lens in his possession. Investigator Anthony arrived on scene and photographed the electrical overhead lines in question.

On 9/08/2011, Investigator Callaway and Investigator Brooks met with a group of experts representing the interested parties on the private side. The group included private fire investigators, an expert wildland fire investigator and electrical engineer. They agreed verbally with our preliminary findings of the area and origin of the fire. They examined the scene in a systematic manner that included survey equipment. In the course of their examination, they concluded the area of origin to be directly under the electrical lines running across the front portion of the lot. The group stated that the electrical power lines came into contact with one another due to high winds thus creating the impact and electrical damage found on the electrical lines. They stated this would have been an adequate ignition source to ignite the fine fuels below the line. The group of experts stated they were going to scan and most likely X-Ray the electrical

lines in question. They agreed to provide us with copy of all documents that would include their findings.

While on scene, Investigator Brooks photographed the entire scene in a systematic manner and collected evidence items labeled 2,3,4,5 & 6.

DAMAGED STRUCTURES SITE ASSESMENT

Investigators from the Travis County Fire Marshal's Office and Deputies from the Travis County Sheriff's Office conducted the initial damage site assessment. A second advanced assessment team later confirmed and updated this information.

Investigators from the Travis County Fire Marshal's Office assisted an advanced assessment team from the Texas Forestry Service in examining all potentially damaged structures as a result of the fire. Fire Prevention Personnel for Lake Travis Fire & Rescue (ESD #6) assisted with the damage assessment. Refer to the attached spreadsheet for specific information and findings.

DETERMINATION OF SPECIFIC FIRE CAUSE

Due to the location of the fire's probable origin, the lack of recovery of any ignition source and the hot and dry conditions, a number of possible ignition sources had to be considered. The following section examines the standard cause categories and explains how the final determination of cause was arrived.

It is important to note the location of the undeveloped property identified as Lot #44 is in reference to roadways. A heavily traveled road identified as FM 620 runs immediately behind the property in question at an elevated height providing an excellent view of the property. A road identified as Mansfield Drive runs immediately in front of the property. Mansfield Drive provides direct access to the remainder of the neighborhood identified as Travis Heights where the property (Lot #44) is located.

The fire occurred during a time when there was substantial amount of vehicle traffic adjacent to the lot.

Railroad: Excluded. There was no railroad near the origin area.

Lightning: Excluded. No detected lightning strikes in the area.

Campfire: Excluded. The location of the origin is not typical of a place where someone would be likely to kindle a campfire. A campfire leaves physical remains in the form of coals and partially burned fuels that are easily recognizable due to their volume and arrangement. Campfires are usually built within the confines of a rock ring and often contain partially burned trash remnants. No evidence of these indicators were present at the origin.

Equipment use: Excluded. Equipment use covers a wide variety of possible ignition sources related to the use of mechanical equipment. In most cases, physical evidence of the equipment's presence or of the ignition source is observable; however, none was noted at the time of investigation.

Children: Excluded. There was no report of children on the property at the time of the fire. Neither of the occupied properties bordering the undeveloped lot have children.

Fireworks: Excluded. Texas is a state where a wide variety of potentially hazardous fireworks may be purchased. Generally, fireworks leave distinctive physical evidence that can sometimes be easily detectable at the fire's origin. No evidence was noted.

Smoking: Excluded. The range of environmental conditions that must be present for a cigarette to successfully ignite a wildland fire are very narrow. Temperatures, relative humidity, wind speed and direction and fuel moistures must all fall within specific limited parameters as defined by extensive research. Although the estimated weather conditions at the fire's origin probably fell within the limits capable of supporting a cigarette as a possible ignition source, no evidence of a discarded cigarette were found in the area of origin. Investigators did find cigarette lighters and a glass pipe. However, the items appeared to have been there well before the fire and were located on the property outside the area of origin. In addition, no person or persons were witnessed in the area of origin within the required timeframe.

Exhaust: Excluded. Exhaust systems may start fires from either the expulsion of exhaust related particles or by direct contact with flammable vegetation. These particles are generally lightweight, high temperature, short duration ignition sources. Most exhaust particle fires occur within a few feet of the road's edge. The fire appeared to have started further from the roadway than what would be normal for this type of situation. In addition, there was no evidence found or information from individuals traveling this roadway of a vehicle sitting off the roadway at the time of the fire.

Debris Burn: Excluded. There was evidence of a burn pile. However, it was evident that the burn pile area had not been used for an extended period of time. The burn pile site was situated on the rear portion of the property outside of the area of origin. Multiple neighbors were interviewed and confirmed that the area had not recently been used for burning debris.

Incendiary: Excluded. No arson device or other remains of an ignition source were recovered or observed at or near the area of origin.

Miscellaneous: Excluded. While the miscellaneous category can cover a wide range of possible causes, the most common ignition sources in this category are usually related to welding, cutting, and logging operations. There was no evidence concerning these categories at origin of the fire.

Oil and Gas Drilling: Excluded. Although there are a number of drilling operations occurring in Texas, there were no drilling operations found to be operating on the parcel of land in question.

Spontaneous Heating: Excluded. There was no hay, compost piles or other related piled organic material stored in the area of origin.

Sunlight Refraction and Reflection: Excluded. Investigators did find the remains of broken glass on the property. However, the glass found was not found within the area of origin.

Firearms: Excluded. The undeveloped property in question is a residential lot found in a densely populated neighborhood. There was no physical evidence of shells or cartridges on the property. In addition, no one reported hearing gun fire at or immediately before the fire.

Electricity (Electrical Service Power Line): Included. An electrical distribution line was located directly above the area of origin. Unusual electrical damage was noted on the line. Unable to rule out as a potential ignition source.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing burn patterns, witness statements and video footage in addition to conducting site visits, Investigators determined that a plausible ignition source involved the electrical lines located above the area of origin coming into contact with one another. The electrical line was determined to be energized at the time of fire. The unusually high winds on the day of the incident likely contributed to said contact. The electrical lines in question were determined to have sufficient slack to allow for a phenomenon referred to as line slapping and/or whipping. During the course of this destructive movement of the lines, the arcing on the line would have created hot metal globule(s) (molten) material that in turn fell to the surface of the ground. The ground surface contained fine fuels made up of dry grass. The molten material from the electrical line would have been heated in excess of 660 °C (1220 °F). Investigators believe this would be a competent ignition source to ignite the dry combustible grass below considering the wind speed, temperature, relative humidity and long-term drought conditions.

Investigators do not believe that the grass and other ground fuels below the line in question were sufficient enough in height to provide direct flame impingement resulting in the damage that was noted on the lines.

At this time, the fire appears to be accidental in nature. However, without the engineers involved official lab analysis report and findings, the fire is classified as undetermined and remains inconclusive. The Travis County Marshal's Office has suspended the investigation until a time when new information is provided.

POST INVESTIGATION

Private Fire Investigators and Electrical Engineers employed by interested parties have verbally stated that the electrical distribution line found directly above the area of origin is most likely the responsible ignition source. As of to date, they have not provided any of the documentation as promised in reference to their findings.

Property Report Form

Incident Classification: Arson ☐ Other :

Date of Incident or Offense: 09/04/11 Time: 7215

Sex: M F

Race

{Zip}

Bin#

Page / of /

Property Report Form

Incident Classification: Arson ☐ Other :

Date of Incident or Offense: 09/04/11 Time: 2217

Sex: M F

Race

(Zip)

Bin#

2	Red / orange Lighter - Brown paper evidence Bag	A
3	Blue Lighter - Brown paper evidence Bag	A
4	Yellow / orange Lighter - Brown paper evidence Bag	A
5	Glass pipe - Brown paper evidence Bag	A
6	Yellow - broken Lighter - Brown paper evidence Bag	A

Laboratory Testing Required for Item(s):

PINK COPY - WITH OFFICER'S CASE JACKET

FOR EVIDENCE OFFICER TO COMPLETE BELOW THIS LINE

Items Submitted to Laboratory

Other lab: _____ By: _____ Date: _____

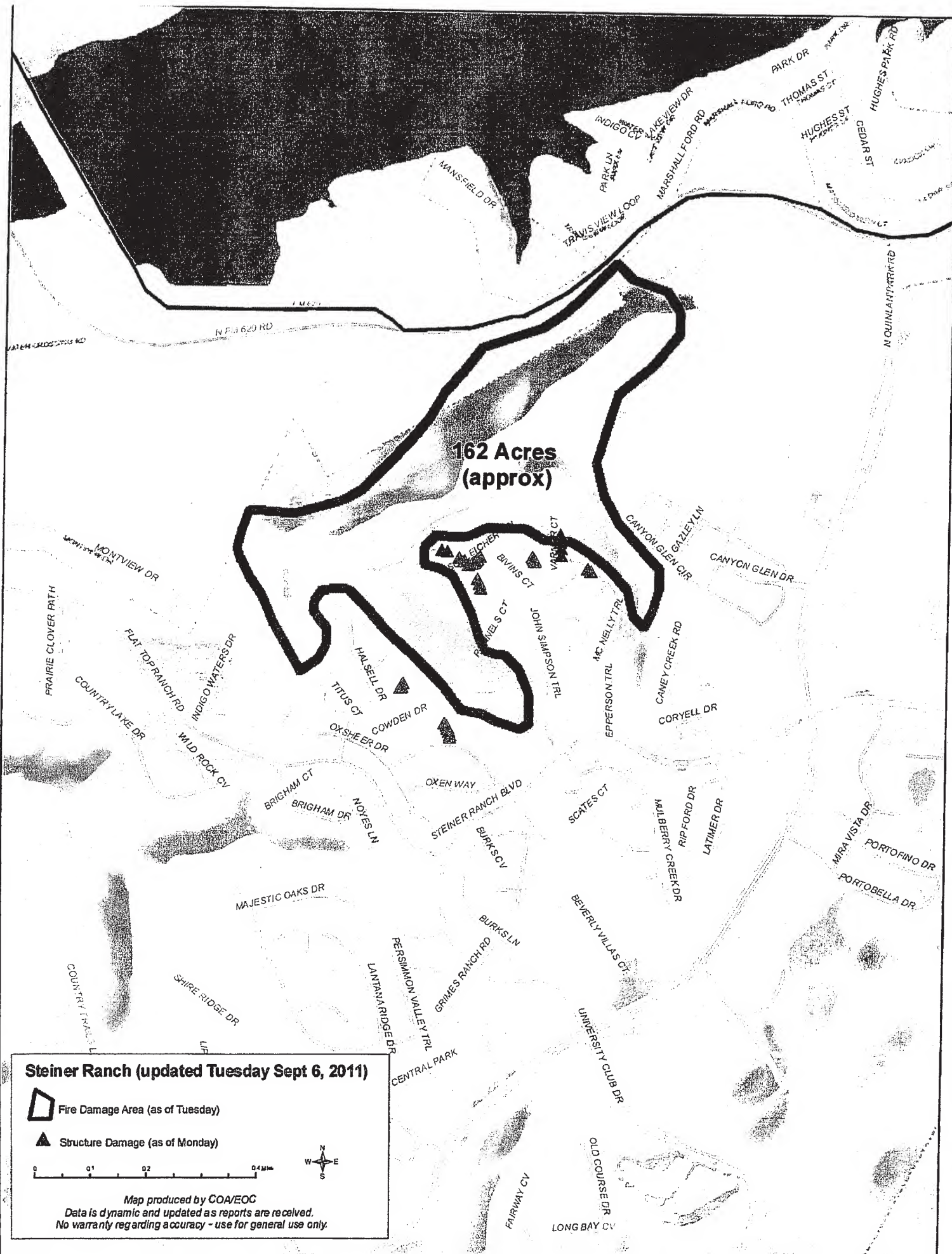
Other lab: _____ By: _____ Date: _____

Other lab: _____ By: _____ Date: _____

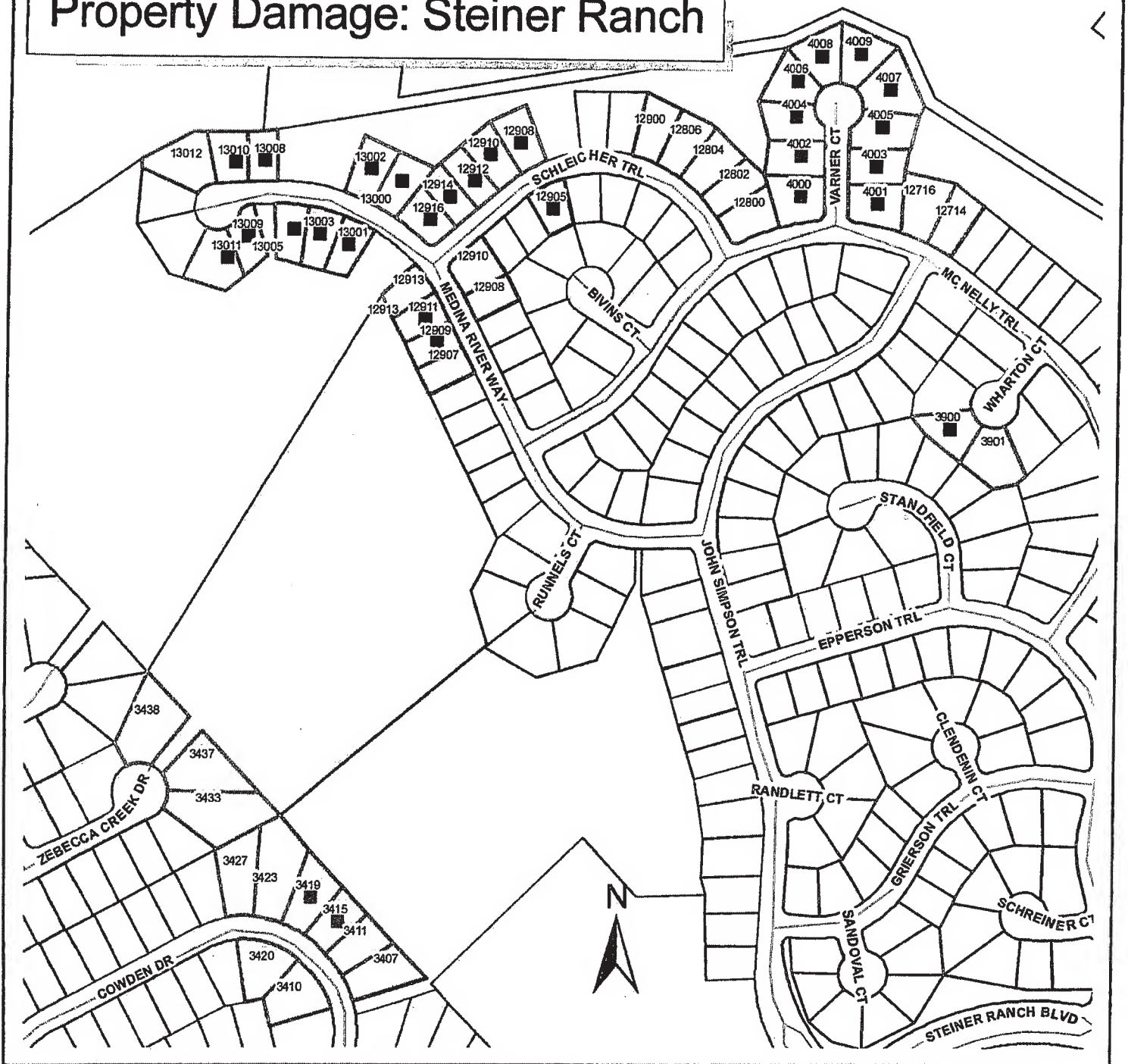
Item number returned from lab: _____ Date: _____ Placed in permanent storage by: _____

Item number returned from lab: _____ Date: _____ Placed in permanent storage by: _____

Item(s)#	Shelf	Item(s) #	Shelf	Item(s)	Shelf
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Property Damage: Steiner Ranch



Legend

DAMAGE

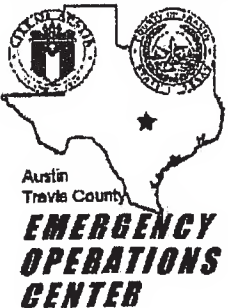
- Total Loss
- Partial Damage
- Minimal Damage

- TCAD Parcels
- Streets

0 130 260 520 Feet

Disclaimer: This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of property boundaries.

This product has been produced by the EOC GIS for the sole purpose of geographic reference. No warranty is made by the City of Austin regarding specific accuracy or completeness.



09/07/2011

Street	Number	Owner	TCAD Property ID	Stories	TCAD Living Area (SQFT)	TCAD Improvement Value (land excluded, slab included)	TCAD dollars per square foot	Estimated Structure and Contents Loss (Note 4)	Estimated Saved Property Deemed At Imminent Risk Due to Fence and Yard Damage (Note 5)	LTR Damage Classification			Additional Notes	
										Structural Loss		Exterior-only Loss Classification		
										Total	Partial	Deck, Fence and/or Landscaping		Fence and/or Landscaping
Cowden Drive	3407	LARSON MARK R	457117	2	3,058	234,357	77		458,700				1	
	3410	VELASQUEZ RUBEN E & JANEENE M	457179	2	2,865	231,229	81		429,750				1	
	3411	NELSON PETE	457118	2	2,938	224,896	77	2,500	438,200			1		
	3415	GARNETT STEVEN & MELANIE G	457119	1	2,471	198,931	81	10,000	360,650			1		
	3419	RANDOLPH WILLIAM R & FAUNA	457120	2	3,523	287,197	82	30,000	498,450			1		
	3420	MELLON ANDREW R & CAROLYN R	457178	2	3,576	288,536	81		536,400				1	
	3423	LEONARD MITCHELL WAYNE	457121	2	4,093	489,754	120		613,950				1	
	3427	MCMALLY DEWAYNE E & DONNA J	457122	2	3,290	228,905	70		493,500				1	
McNelly Trail	12712	GAROFALO DONALD & ELLA	149233	2	2,199	163,402	74		329,850				1	
	12714	THORNHILL NONA CHRISTINE	149234	2	2,129	154,655	73		319,350				1	
	12716	THOMAS LEE WILLIAM	149235	1	2,058	163,587	79		308,700				1	
Medina River Way	12907	GRAHAM DONALD S & MALISSA W	149274	2	3,229	229,903	71		484,350				1	
	12908	DOGGETT STEVEN & TAFY	149286	2	2,180	148,699	68		327,000				1	
	12909	FARRELL MICHAEL G & ANITA M	149273	2	2,854	208,176	73	428,100		1				
	12910	BIBBLE JOHN	149287	2	2,776	188,984	68		416,400				1	
	12911	EBER RICHARD EUGENE & ROBERT P	149272	2	2,795	195,491	70	419,750		1				
	12913	WENZ ROBERT P	149271	2	2,887	229,906	80		433,050				1	
	13000	STOCK MICHAEL A & ANN ELISE	149259	2	2,659	190,422	72	398,850		1				
	13001	KENNEY BRIAN T	149270	2	3,112	237,832	76	466,800		1				
	13002	MCCURLEY WILLIAM R	149260	2	2,906	205,568	71	435,900		1				
	13003	BIELINSKI SLAWOMIR J & DANIEL	149269	2	2,854	197,220	69	428,100		1				
	13005	STERNES KATHERINE & DANIEL	149268	2	2,671	190,679	71	400,650		1				
	13008	NELSON LANCE	149261	2	2,274	165,889	73	341,100		1				
	13009	SMITH NOLA	149267	1	2,136	153,413	72	320,400		1				
	13010	ANDREWS JON B & KATHY L	149262	2	2,836	182,951	65	425,400		1				
	13011	LUTZ DAVID T	149266	2	3,144	231,396	74	471,600		1				
	13012	PRONGA JEFFREY A & CATHERINE A	149263	2	2,671	203,118	76	400,650					1	
Schleicher Trail	12800	WELLS RICHARD BREWSTER JR	149246	2	3,085	204,101	66		464,250				1	
	12802	WILLEMS RICHARD J & BEDWATIE	149247	2	2,291	157,205	69		343,650				1	
	12804	NEWTON DAVID E & MARI MURPHY	149248	2	2,774	194,231	70		416,100				1	
	12806	WHITNEY MICHAEL R	149249	1	2,246	156,577	70		336,900				1	
	12900	HAPP JAMIE JOSEPH & R	149250	2	2,474	182,242	74		371,100				1	
	12908	UNDERWOOD MICHAEL & CHRISTINA	149254	2	2,819	204,078	72	422,650		1				
	12910	SANDERS MATTHEW DAVID & SHERRY W	149255	2	2,684	191,173	71	402,600		1				
	12912	SCOTT ROBERT E & SHERRY W	149256	2	2,671	192,892	72	400,650		1				
	12914	CORNER DEBRA G	149257	2	3,202	214,654	67	480,300		1				
	12916	LAMBE SARAH & SCOTT A	149258	2	3,038	208,176	69	455,700		1				
Standfield Court	3809	BEALE RICHARD REGINALD & GUNAWAN SURYANIRJATA & JESSICA	149348	2	2,183	150,711	69		327,450				1	
Vanner Court	4000	GUNAWAN SURYANIRJATA & JESSICA	149245	2	2,291	162,943	71		343,650				1	
	4001	SIERKE DAVID G & JESSICA	149236	2	2,564	171,859	67	384,600		1				
	4002	FELD LESLIE LAUREN	149244	1	2,288	176,411	77		343,200				1	
	4003	DICKSON BOYD DON & SHIRLEY A	149237	2	2,855	208,486	73	428,250		1				
	4004	CHAPMAN GREGORY ROSS	149243	2	3,048	216,894	71		457,200				1	
	4005	DAMRON CLARA J & MICHAEL H DAM	149238	1	1,978	144,934	73							
	4006	HARASIS THEODORE J & NORMA J	149242	2	2,594	194,637	75	296,700		1				
	4007	SABATINI GREGORY G & STEPHANIE	149239	2	3,425	245,352	72	389,100		1				
	4008	HARDT SHANNON P & SHERRY L	149241	2	2,771	199,438	72	513,750		1				
	4009	WILSON MICHAEL F & GAIL C	149240	2	2,037	165,525	81	415,650		1				
Wharton Court	3900	PANGBURN PHIL & JESSICA	149243	2	3,052	204,729	67	459,300		1				
	3901	CASTILLO LAUREL JEAN	149216	2	2,825	193,130	68		423,750				1	
Zabecra Creek Dr	3433	GROTTEN STEVEN & JAMES G LOCKE	457143	2	3,738	275,219	74		560,700				1	
	3437	GROTTEN STEVEN & JAMES G LOCKE	457144	2	3,383	301,621	89	20,000	487,450			1		
	3438	REEVES WENDELL DE AGNES D	457145	2	3,399	278,284	82		509,850				1	

Note 1. Water control district facility on Medina River Way suffered minor fence damage

Note 2. All data in this report has been verified as consistent with the prior reports generated by the Red Cross. Initial loss data provided by the Travis County Sheriff's Office has been modified based on the results of follow up inspections on behalf of LTR.

Note 3. This report was prepared by Jeffrey Shapiro, Fire Protection Engineer, LTR. Completed on 9/10/11.

Note 4. Alternative value for fully destroyed homes calculated as follows: floor area x \$100/sqft conservative estimated reconstruction cost exclusive of slab (slab is assumed to be reused) + 50% for contents (based on advice of property insurance resource). TCAD data was deemed inadequate to compensate for reconstruction cost. Partial losses were estimated based on visual inspection of damage.

Note 5. Homes adjacent to yards or fences that were burned were assumed to be at imminent risk of loss. These homes are considered direct saves, and the value is calculated consistent with Note 4. Hundreds of additional homes in the neighborhood that could have been lost.